

## St. Johnsbury Caledonian

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1904.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE CALEDONIAN COMPANY,  
ARTHUR F. STONE,  
Editor and Publisher.Pythian Building, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.  
Entered at the St. Johnsbury post office as  
second-class mail matter.

## TERMS OF THE CALEDONIAN.

One year to any address, \$1.50  
Six months, .75  
Three months, .50  
Clergymen in Caledonia county, \$1.00

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These advertising rates have been adopted  
by the Caledonian and will be used until  
further notice.  
Per inch per week, \$1. Per month, \$1.50.  
For three months, \$3. For six months, \$5.  
One year, \$8.  
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in reading matter type and given the best  
position in the paper.) Legal notices 10  
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\$2.50 each for three insertions. Dissolution,  
liberation and similar notices \$1.50 each for  
three insertions. Card of thanks, 75 cents.  
Obituary poetry, 10 cents a line.

THE CALEDONIAN CO.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## NATIONAL.

For President,  
Theodore Roosevelt.For Vice President,  
Charles W. Fairbanks.

## STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
Charles J. Bell of Walden.For Lieutenant Governor,  
Charles H. Stearns of Johnson.For State Treasurer,  
John L. Bacon of Hartford.For Secretary of State,  
Fred G. Fleetwood of Morris-town.For Auditor of Accounts,  
Horace P. Graham of Craftsbury.For Presidential Electors,  
Walter H. Barry of Bennington.

E. B. Plinn of Springfield.

Frank A. Bond of Montpelier.

Arthur P. Stone of St. Johnsbury.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

First District,  
D. J. Foster of Burlington.Second District,  
Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro.

## COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators,  
Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury.

Hermon P. Simpson of Sheffield.

For Associate Judges,  
Thomas A. Meader of Ryegate.

Daniel A. Ruggles of Sutton.

For Judge of Probate,  
Walter P. Smith of St. Johnsbury.For Sheriff,  
Lorenzo Sulloway of St. Johnsbury.For State's Attorney,  
Frank D. Thomson of St. Johnsbury.For High Bailiff,  
George F. Winch of Melrose.

## Mr. Roosevelt Will Come.

Theodore Roosevelt has promised to  
attend Candidate Bell's inauguration to  
the office of governor, provided the Re-  
publicans of the state roll up a 40,000  
majority for the national ticket. We  
expect to see Roosevelt in Vermont this  
fall. —[Barre Times.Don't get discouraged so easy. Get  
busy. Major Grout carried the state by  
over 39,000 majority in 1896 and Can-  
didate Bell will establish the record. All  
the conditions are ripe for the biggest  
victory the state has ever seen. Chair-  
man Chapman of the republican state  
committee has mapped out the most  
vigorous campaign ever known with  
such men as Speaker Cannon, Senator  
Spooner, Congressman Littlefield and  
ex-Gov. Black to head the list of political  
orators. There were no political sores  
at the recent state convention and there  
will be no high license bolters this year.  
Percival W. Clement, who terrorized the  
party two years ago, will be one of the  
campaign speakers this month and said  
last week, "My whole effort will be to  
make the republican majority as large  
as possible." Editor Langley needs a  
little encouragement. Mr. Roosevelt  
will come to Mr. Bell's inauguration."Mr. Dooley" hits the nail on the head  
in his comment on the democratic nomi-  
nation. In his conversation with his  
friend "Hennessey" the following dia-  
logue occurs:"Well, Parker is a safe man, any-  
how," said Mr. Hennessey. "He is,"  
said Mr. Dooley, "but I wish some one  
else had the combination besides Hill."

## Republican Nominees for Senator.

The following is the complete list of  
the republican nominees for state sena-  
tors in the various counties of the state.  
Addison county—W. A. Lawrence of  
Bristol, J. A. James of Webridge.  
Bennington county—Fred L. Mattison  
of Shaftesbury, Joseph W. Fowler of  
Manchester.Caledonia county—L. P. Slack of St.  
Johnsbury, H. D. Simpson of Sheffield.  
Chittenden county—C. S. Isham of  
Burlington, A. T. Stevens of Richmond,  
C. S. Ashley of Milton.Essex county—C. S. Parker of Mont-  
pelier, C. A. Hawley of Fairfax.  
Grand Isle county—Juan Robinson of  
South Hero.Lamoille county—Fred H. Fullington  
of Cambridge.  
Orange county—H. T. Baldwin of  
Newbury, Chester Decker of Washington.Orleans county—G. H. Prouty of New-  
port, C. S. Skinner of Barton.  
Rutland county—Henry O. Carpenter  
of Rutland, William H. Rowland of  
Poultney, Dan D. Burditt of Pittsford, J.  
Emory Buxton of Middletown Springs.Washington county—William A. Lord  
of Montpelier, O. G. Eaton of Waitsfield,  
Merton D. Wells of Cabot.  
Windham county—G. W. Pierce of  
Brattleboro, J. H. Ware of Townshend.Windsor county—Allan M. Fletcher of  
Cavendish, Dr. E. J. Fish of South Roy-  
alton, J. C. Taylor of West Windsor.

## State Politics.

## The Liquor Law that is Wanted.

The Vermonters want just the right  
law—a law that will provide just the  
right amount of the right kind of liquor  
to the right man at the right time—and  
they are disposed to experiment until  
they come nearer to it than they have  
come yet. —[Harper's Weekly.A good deal of truth in a nutshell. A  
perfect liquor law is not expected, but  
unless a further trial justifies the one we  
have, the state will be ready for another  
shot at the subject when the proper time  
comes. —[Randolph Herald and News.

## Mr. Bell Did His Duty.

C. J. Bell's record with the state com-  
missioner, regarding the slaughtering of so  
many cattle—particularly in Chittenden  
county—from fear of their infection with  
tuberculosis is being hailed out in the  
present campaign and paraded to the de-  
light of his opponents. Yet no thinking  
man will lay that up against Mr. Bell,  
especially when he considers that the  
cattle commissioner was doing what was  
thought to be for the best good of the  
state, which he advised the slaughter of  
the animals. That kind of an argument  
will have little weight. —[Barre Times.

## Mr. Bell the Citizen Candidate.

What is all the talk about a farmer's  
candidate for governor of Vermont? Mr.  
Bell is a farmer, but above this and be-  
yond this he is a citizen of Vermont, and  
as such he is a candidate for the govern-  
ment. It behooves every good citizen  
who is a republican, to rally to the sup-  
port of Citizen Bell, who incidentally  
may be a farmer, but as a citizen is a  
candidate for governor, for whom good  
republicans and good democrats, too, for  
that matter, may vote with pleasure and  
confidence. Not only may vote for him,  
but should vote for him and his associates  
on the republican state ticket. —[Wind-  
sor Journal.

## People You Know.

More Men Like Dr. Stiles Wanted.  
The state needs more men like Dr. T.  
R. Stiles of St. Johnsbury. He is public  
spirited and applies practical business  
methods to all public matters with  
which he has to deal. He has just resigned  
as president of the Caledonia County  
Fair Ground Company after having put  
its finances in shape, paid off a debt of  
\$3500 and left a balance in the treasury.  
—[Middlebury Register.

## Mr. Redmond Earned His Laurels.

John W. Redmond is one of Vermont's  
young men who has pulled himself up by  
his own bootstraps. —[Hardwick Gazette.  
Don't you believe it. Perpetual motion  
has been discovered. Young Red-  
mond has used the talents God has given  
him, made the most of every opportunity  
that has come to him and is today one  
of the rising young men of Vermont. He  
is court reporter because he fitted him-  
self to fill the position and is a worker.  
—[Middlebury Register.

## A Growing Young Vermont.

The Republican State League of Ver-  
mont has always been a perfunctory or-  
ganization of honorary titles. James  
Fisk Hooker is galvanizing it into new  
life and making it a factor to get out the  
vote in the coming campaign. Mr.  
Hooker is devoting his entire attention  
to the league and his work is a striking  
example of what may be accomplished  
by a young man of push and enthusiasm.  
Platform speakers are always extolling  
their great love for the young men, but  
the party in this state has been slow in  
recognizing this important element in its  
distinction of important offices. Too  
much attention has been paid to the young  
men in this state to the republican collection  
of fossils and moss agates. —[Brattle-  
boro Phoenix.

## Hardwick's Militant Representative.

Rev. J. A. Dixon, the militant Metho-  
dist clergyman who represented Hard-  
wick in the last assembly, declines the  
proffered honor of a re-election. Dixon  
is an ex-British sailor and bright as a  
dollar. Despite his radical views on  
temperance legislation, he made many  
friends by his bluff open-heartedness and  
sincerity. He was ever ready for a  
friendly tilt. We recollect one passage  
at arms between Mr. Dixon and Father  
O'Sullivan that created a moment's ten-  
sion. In replying to the latter's argu-  
ment on a certain measure, Rev. Dixon  
questioned some statement made by him  
rather pointedly. In a flash the hand-  
some priest was on his feet, his face burn-  
ing. "Does the gentleman dare to insin-  
uate," he interrupted, "that I need Briton  
priest paid at parson; democrat dare  
republican. The situation was most un-  
comfortable for a moment until Mr.  
Dixon made a laughing disavowal and the  
St. Albans member subsided. The  
least action of intolerance did not, and  
frequently thereafter these two men  
discussed together their mutual dis-  
agreements most amicably. When Mr.  
Dixon met with the loss of his wife by  
death it was the Catholic priest who  
moved his vote of sympathy. —[Ran-  
dolph Herald and News.

## Vermont's Senior Senator.

Senator Proctor of Vermont is a man  
of greater force of character than is  
suggested by his two colleagues to whom  
we have just referred—Hawley and Hale.  
In spite of a legal education and military  
experience, he is essentially a business  
man. There have been times when his  
influence in national affairs has counted  
for considerable, as, for example, in the  
months preceding our late war with  
Spain; but as a rule Senator Proctor is  
not an important factor in senatorial  
debates or in the fashioning of party  
policy. He is looked upon to vote in  
accordance with the wishes of the party,  
and for this somewhat automatic service  
can be counted upon with entire con-  
fidence. —[Boston Herald.

## An Advertising Thought.

A successful merchant says this about  
newspaper advertising: "Advertising  
doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very  
gently at first, but the pull is steady. It  
increases day by day, and year by year,  
until it exerts an irresistible power. It  
is likened to a team pulling a heavy load.  
A thousand spasmodic, jerky pulls will  
not budge the load; while one half the  
power exerted in steady effort will start  
and keep it moving. There are three  
ways to make advertising pay, and these  
are the only ways. There are no others.  
First, is to keep at it; second, is to keep  
at it; third, is to keep at it."France has kept 200,000 tons of coal  
stored in Toulon since 1893, to be ready  
in case war should break out.Any one can practice medicine in China  
as no license or special course of study is  
required.

## Vermonters on Equal Suffrage.

"Whatever things are just, think on  
these things." Phil. 4:8.Wendell Phillips Stafford, Judge of  
Supreme Court: Suffrage is both a right  
and a duty. Viewed either way, it be-  
longs to woman as much as to man.Gen. O. Howard, Burlington: For  
many years I have had this conviction—  
that women ought not to be denied the  
right of suffrage and that they will,  
eventually, vote in every state.Hon. James Hutchinson, Randolph: I  
have always been in favor of woman  
suffrage. Women are equally interested  
with men, in good government and good  
laws.Mrs. Mary W. Foster, Montpelier:  
Justice, alone, is a sufficient claim of  
woman for the ballot. Women no more  
than men should be controlled by laws  
they have no voice in making.  
Rev. Edward I. Fairbanks, D. D., St.  
Johnsbury: I think of suffrage as an  
obligation appropriate to any man or  
woman who has intelligent, serious in-  
terest in the public welfare.Hon. Joseph C. Jones, Rutland: Unless  
we take a very narrow view of the  
Declaration of Independence were in-  
sincere in their position, there is no pos-  
sible argument against giving the vote  
to man. To limit the word "men" as ap-  
plying to one sex, only, would be unna-  
tural, unequal and unjust.Horace W. Bailey, U. S. Marshall,  
District of Vermont: I believe sex should  
not be a bar against equal suffrage; and  
that the ballot should be put within the  
reach of woman, whether she demands it  
or not.Col. Porter H. Dale, Island Pond:  
Advancement and development will,  
naturally, give the ballot to women,  
and as these are years of speedy pro-  
gression, they should be hopeful to those  
who desire to hasten more liberal legisla-  
tion on this subject.Col. George T. Childs, St. Albans: I  
am in favor of woman suffrage, because,  
under a republican form of government,  
it is just and righteous, altogether.Miss Caroline Scott, Barre: Woman  
needs the ballot for self protection. Her  
claim is sustained by the Golden Rule  
and should be granted.G. T. Shanks, Editor "The Sifter,"  
South Londonderry: I believe that the  
next step in line of human progress  
should be the complete enfranchisement  
of woman, the fairest and more spiri-  
tual part of humanity.Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Barton Landing:  
I am a believer in full enfranchisement  
of women on equal terms with men. I am  
a citizen of the state; amenable to all  
the laws of the state; but am taxed with-  
out representation, contrary to the con-  
stitution of the United States. I there-  
fore, demand the ballot, because I be-  
lieve it to be right and just.Rev. Edward M. Fuller, Field Sec-  
retary Vt. S. S. Association, Burlington:  
So long as more than seventy-five per  
cent of the teachers in our schools are  
women, to whom we intrust the duty of  
fitting the boys to become citizens, it is  
inconsistent to deprive these women of  
the privileges of citizenship. I hope the  
day will soon come when simple justice  
will be done to those who contribute  
more than any other class to a high  
standard of citizenship, our mothers and  
our sisters.Hon. Eliza May, St. Johnsbury: In  
quickness, honesty, sincerity and interest  
in public duties, woman is not inferior  
to man. Why then deprive her of the strongest  
weapon with which she may fight the  
battle for good government, temperance  
and the purity of the home?Mrs. Inez E. Campbell, Bellows Falls:  
America is the boasted land of liberty,  
simply ask that one citizen have as much  
liberty as another under the laws.Rev. J. K. Full, Windsor, Chaplain  
State Prison: I consider the claims of  
the Vermont Woman's Suffrage Associa-  
tion worthy of the attention of the gov-  
ernment. All good citizens, because I be-  
lieve such claims are right. Municipal  
suffrage should be given to women.  
Reason and justice demand it.Ex-Gov. Samuel E. Pingree, White  
River Junction: Women are not in-  
ferior to men. They are not inferior to  
men in the possession of the intellect, and  
until admitted to the full rights of suf-  
frage which men have.Mrs. Mary E. Tucker, Brattleboro: I  
ask for full suffrage because our govern-  
ment rests upon the "consent of the gov-  
erned" and only men are represented in  
the "consent"; because there is no argu-  
ment against woman suffrage that is  
not based upon prejudice, and does not  
rest with equal force upon the men and  
the women against their justly denying  
the ballot to their mothers, sisters, wives  
and daughters.Rev. Henry A. Goodhue, Brattleboro:  
Women as a class are superior to men  
in purity, morality and religion. Wherever  
women have been given the ballot, and  
the right has been used, competent testi-  
mony proves, the experiment has worked  
well, therefore I am fully in favor of giv-  
ing to women the right of suffrage on an  
equality with men.Rev. A. L. Loom, Thetford: As women  
are taxed when they have property, they  
should also, have the opportunity to  
vote, if they have the desire.Mrs. Jane Marlette Tait, Burlington:  
I have always believed in woman suf-  
frage. The need of woman's voice  
and influence in the affairs of the state, is  
fully as great as in the home.Arthur P. Stone, Editor of the CAL-  
EDONIAN: When our law-makers pass a  
law giving women the rights that have  
long been denied them, Vermont will  
have taken a forward step in a career  
that has been marked with many notable  
sacrifices and achievements. The en-  
franchisement of women into the political life  
of a commonwealth would result in purer  
politics and higher ideals of public ser-  
vice.Prof. Henry M. Seely, Middlebury Col-  
lege: Daughters are as capable of de-  
ciding on political matters as sons; and  
would cast a ballot as wisely as sons—and  
I hope the time is near, when  
daughters and sons will have equal  
privileges in the political world.L. F. Wilbur, Esq., Jericho: I believe  
the right of suffrage should be extended  
to woman on the same terms it is given  
to man. To deny her the right is  
tyranny and a relic of barbarism—it is  
adopting the principle, that "might  
makes right."Elizabeth Colley, A. M., Waterbury  
Center: I believe the enfranchisement  
of woman is required by honor and jus-  
tice to her, as a citizen; and is essential  
to the development of social and politi-  
cal righteousness, in our great republic.The damage by hailstorms to property  
in Bavaria last year amounted to over  
\$5,000,000.

## EAST INDIA EXHIBIT.

One of the Interesting Features at the  
World's Fair.The building, externally, follows the  
design of the famous mosque of Itmad-ul-  
Dowla at Agra, India. It is square in  
form with interesting minarets rising  
from the ground at each of the four cor-  
ners, the domes of which are of green or  
weathered-copper color.The ornamental designs in relief on the  
building, both externally and internally,  
are reproduction of the geometric figures  
to which Mohammedan architects are  
restricted by their law, which forbids the  
representation of any living creature.The arches enter upon wide corridors  
which in turn are divided from a central  
court by a series of arches on each of the  
four sides. A balcony overhangs the  
court all round, whence another series  
of light arches rise, carrying a clerestory,  
the sides of which are practically all  
glass. This gives floods of light and air  
and makes the building among the  
coolest in the exposition. The roof like  
that of most Oriental structures, is flat  
and commands interesting views of the  
beautiful garden surrounding the French  
building, the floral clock and the govern-  
ment life saving station.In the interior, rising gracefully from  
the center of the court, is probably the  
largest, handsomest and most costly  
piece of wood carving ever seen at an  
exposition. It was executed expressly  
for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,  
taking six years and two years to  
complete. It is a reproduction of a Jain  
temple—a sect in Hindoo religion. This  
temple is thirty five feet in height and is  
twenty feet at the base, being in point  
of size one-eighth of the original, which is  
of white marble and located at Elliptana,  
India. In every detail the work  
has been entirely done by hand.The temple consists of a small room or  
chamber surrounded by a colonnade with  
a projecting porch on the south side, this  
chamber being surmounted by a tall  
tapering pagoda-like spire with a chased  
brass finial, and above all waves a scarlet  
flag bearing the conventional flower or  
medallion of Mahadeo, the god to whom  
the temple is dedicated. Over colonnade  
and porch there is a flat roof to which  
the spire is attached.The spire is surmounted by a series of  
light, graceful spiral stairways, sup-  
ported on one side only by the highly  
carved newel posts into which the steps  
are morticed. These stairways are  
covered with square flat roofs, carried  
continually up to the top of the spire.  
The plinth, columns, door-posts, doors,  
windows, beams, ceilings—in short every  
inch of the structure, is carved with  
intricate designs and wherever the  
panels admit, are figures of gods, scenes  
in poor man's mythology, goddesses and  
men, palm trees, flowers, foliage,  
serpents, lions, medallions (the sign of  
Mahadeo), fluted lines, scrolls and such  
rich extravagance of detail that no  
description can do justice to the skill,  
patience and devotion of the artist who  
designed, or the craftsmen who executed  
the whole.The arabesque designs inside the build-  
ing are only seen here and there, as the  
walls, the balustrade of the balcony and  
even the stairways are covered with  
Oriental tapestries, arched shields and fans  
in extravagant profusion.The capitals of the columns carry brass,  
copper and enameled of quaint shapes  
and bright colors, all of Indian work-  
manship.It is largely to articles of the character  
displayed here, representing the labori-  
ous workmanship of artists and crafts-  
men, which machinery cannot yet pro-  
duce, that the average American mind  
associates the products of India, not  
realizing that she is now an exporting  
country of jute, cotton goods and other  
textiles and manufactures.The government of India, treating this  
exposition in a practical manner, has  
confined the display to the articles  
shown and to tea, which comes into this  
country free of duty and which therefore  
may be shown and served with practical  
results. A similar effort was made at  
the Columbian exposition at Chicago in  
1893 with such markedly good results  
that India tea (prior to that time prac-  
tically unknown in America) has become  
an important factor in the tea trade in  
the east and Canada. The Indian gov-  
ernment's policy is consequently not ex-  
perimental as it is simply following here  
the same system which proved so success-  
ful at Chicago with the additional ad-  
vantage that, since that time the tea  
planters of India, desirous of securing a  
wider market, have undertaken success-  
fully the manufacture of green teas such  
as are mainly used in the Middle West.All over this beautiful building which is  
redolent in every line and suggestion of  
the gorgeous East, in the corridors, under  
the arches, in the shadow of the Pagoda,  
on the balcony, within the oriel win-  
dows, are scattered here and there with  
order and grace, tables where copy  
parties may seat themselves, and sur-  
rounded by all Oriental luxury and served  
by solemn, turbaned, East Indians, par-  
take of the delicious and refreshing tea,  
the original home of which is on the  
slopes and spurs of the lofty Himalayas.Kindly Blackie, who has been in India  
many years in India and who has repre-  
sented the tea planters of India in this  
country for the past twelve years is the  
commissioner.Fred C. Williams, a well known resi-  
dent of New York city, is assistant com-  
missioner.

## The Church Among the Hills

In early days this was the church upon  
the hills, and for very practical reasons.  
In clearing the new lands from timber,  
the soil on the uplands was found to be  
more valuable and easier of cultivation  
in the valleys and along the streams,  
save on the broad interval meadows,  
there was dampness, frosts and unhealth-  
ful conditions, in the shade of the prim-  
val forest; and the same causes that  
drove the early settlers to seek the  
high lands induced the first settlers to  
make their homes and highways upon  
the ridges. Hence it was for no senti-  
mental reason, or "fear of Indians," that  
the church stood upon the highest point  
of land and the village clustered about  
it. When farming ceased to be the only  
industry and small mill interests grew  
up beside the water powers, coincident  
with the cutting of the forest and drying  
of the wet low lands, the drift of popula-  
tion from hill to valley set in. Some  
places without the tendency long and  
successfully. Others succumbed at once.  
Hence we find the church on and  
among the hills in different stages of  
transition, and in varying conditions.  
In some towns the old church is still  
and little trace of the village is seen save  
the outline of the old training ground on  
the common and the more carefully kept  
graveyard near by. And there are  
churches on the hills in villages that have

## The Presidential Contest.

The Vote Four Years Ago. What Will it Be in November?

Our readers will be interested in the following table giving the  
popular and electoral vote of 1900 with a chance to name the winner  
in 1904.

RETURNS OF 1900.					1904.		
STATES	POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTES		ELECTORAL VOTES	
	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Plurality.	Bryan	McKin.	Parker	Roosevelt
Alabama	97,131	55,512	41,619 D	11	11		
Arkansas	81,142	44,800	36,342 D	8	9		
California	124,985	164,755	39,770 R		9	10	
Colorado	122,733	93,072	29,661 D	4	5		
Connecticut	73,997	102,567	28,570 R	6	7		
Delaware	18,858	22,529	3,671 R	3	3		
Florida	28,007	7,314	21,693 D	4	5		
Georgia	81,700	35,035	46,665 D	13	13		
Idaho	29,646	27,198	2,448 D	3	3		
Illinois	503,061	597,985	94,924 R	24	27		
Indiana	309,584	336,063	26,479 R	15	15		
Iowa	209,466	307,818	98,352 R	13	13		
Kansas	162,601	185,955	23,354 R	10	10		
Kentucky	235,103	227,128	7,975 D	13	13		
Louisiana	53,671	14,233	39,438 D	8	9		
Maine	36,822	55,435	28,613 R	6	6		
Maryland	122,271	136,212	13,941 R	8	8		
Massachusetts	156,997	238,866	81,869 R	15	16		
Michigan	211,685	316,269	104,584 R	14	14		
Minnesota	112,901	190,461	78,560 R	9	11		
Mississippi	51,706	5,753	45,953 D	9	10		
Missouri	351,912	314,091	37,821 D	17	18		
Montana	37,146	25,373	11,773 D	3	3		
Nebraska	114,013	121,835	7,822 R	8	8		
Nevada	6,376	3,860	2,516 D	3	3		
New Hampshire	35,489	54,803	19,314 R		4	4	
New Jersey	164,808	221,707	56,899 R	10	12		
New York	678,386	821,930	143,544 R	36	39		
North Carolina	175,913	133,081	42,832 D	11	12		
North Dakota	20,519	35,891	15,372 R	3	4		
Ohio	474,882	543,918	69,036 R	23	23		
Oregon	33,385	46,526	13,141 R	4	4		
Pennsylvania	424,232	712,665	288,433 R	32	34		
Rhode Island	19,512	33,754	14,242 R	4	5		
South Carolina	47,236	3,679	43,557 D	9	4	9	
South Dakota	39,544	54,530	14,986 R		4	4	
Tennessee	144,751	121,194	23,557 D	12	12		
Texas	267,337	121,173	146,164 D	15	18		
Utah	45,006	47,177	2,171 D		3	3	
Vermont	12,544	12,568	24 R		3	3	
Virginia	146,080	115,865	30,215 D	12	12		
Washington	44,833	57,456	12,623 R		4	5	
West Virginia	98,791	119,851	21,068 R		6	7	
Wisconsin	159,285	265,866	106,581 R	12	13		
Wyoming	10,298	14,517	4,219 R	3	3		
TOTAL	6,358,798	7,208,244		55	292	476	